THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Elections for Seats in the Legislative Assembly of the Nation.

ONE OF GAMBETTA'S PREFECTS BETURNED.

The MacMahonist Candidate Utterly Defeated.

M. Dumas, the Younger, as a Member of the Academy.

PARIS. Feb. 8, 1875.

Yesterday (Sunday) two elections of members to the National Assembly took place. In the Seine-et-Oise M. Valentin, whom his enemies would stigmatize as a "Red" and who is really a iberal republican, was victorious by a considerable majority over the Duke de Padone, a Bona-Kératry, a Breton count of hybrid or septennalist republicanism. As I have pointed out before now, the French in their present mood like men who profess distinct and unmistakable principles. Those who are neither hot nor cold experience the fate once threatened to the angel of the

M. VALENTIN ts no ordinary personage. The revolution of 1848 lound him a sub-lieutenant of infantry, but soon litted him out of that humble sphere. Elected Deputy by the Department of the Lower Rhine he distinguished himself as an opponent of the Prince President's policy, and in December, 1851, bad the honor to figure at the head of a list of banished representatives of the people. He took reluge in England and became a professor in the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, where he gave such satisfaction to his superiors as to be awarded on his resignation a double retiring pension. he clared. Alsaco overrun and his native strasbourg besteged. Gambetta was no sooner in office than he made Valentin Preject of the Lower Raine. Tradition asserts the new Prefect to have swam, holding his commission between his teeth, across the river Ili under a heavy fire from the German and also the French batteries. Certain it is that he had to pass the besieging lines to get into Strasbourg. When that city lell the Bavarian General paid

of ordering his arrest, in violation of the articles of capitulation. On the conclusion of peace he was set at liberty and named Prefect of Lyons by M. Thiers. There he did excellent service by a rigorous repression of the Communists, who were seeking to reduce Lyons to the condition of Paris. But he had the common sense to see that all advanced liberals were not incendiaries, and the monarchists would allow M. Thiers no peace till he had dismissed this excellent official, whom they absurdly accused of sympathizing with socialism. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VASTLY STRENGTHENED.

The election of M. Valentin will necessarily strengthen the republican party in the Assembly, while the polling in the Cotes-du Nord has not been such as to discourage it. M. Foucher de Carell (liberal republican) has, according to the latest returns, obtained the largest number of votes, though hard pressed by Admiral de Kerjegu, a legitimist. The Bonapartist Duke de Feltre is a good third. As no one of the candidates has reperved an absolute majority of the votes polled, a second election or "ballotage" will be held on Sunday, the 21st inst.

With respect to the comparative success achieved by the candidate of the white flag, it is probable that it was the distinguished naval offcer, not the partisan of antiquated royalty, who recommended nimself to the electors. There is no reviving the political corpse of the Count of d. He cut his throat too deliberately to leave any hope to his followers.

A foreigner would be slow to discover from the ordinary conversation even of intelligent Frenchmen that the country was passing through a grave political crisis.

M. DUMAS' RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMY. There are other and pleasanter subjects to talk about, think the Parisians. Among them is the approaching reception of Dumas, the younger, at the Academy. One or two details of his life may not be without interest to Americans.

The author of the "Dame aux Camélias" is an early riser. He is always up before his servants. and relieves them of the trouble of lighting the fires. He even lights the kitchen stove; so that when it is the cook's good pleasure to get up he has only to warm some soup for his master and the p eparations for breakfast are complete. Dumas invariably fortifies him-sell for his morning's work by a basin of soup, in preference to tea, coffee or chocolate as being more wholesome and giving a better appetite for lunch. His soup and his letters de spatched, he works at the plays and nevels which are the special business of his life, giving them about four hours a day-often less. He sits in a chair, without any back to it, but only for the manual task of putting his thoughts on paper. The thoughts themselves come to him as he paces no and down his room. He writes with a quill pen on blue satin paper and never employs a sec retary or amanuensis. Though teased by a great many correspondents-chiefly female and unknown to himself-and answering nearly all leta man who, as he puts it. would be prying into all his secrets and hastening to publish them the day aiter his death. A man's own self, says Dumas, is his best secretary, and dies with him. The orilliant dramatist is

A PAINSTAKING WRITER, polishing and repolishing whatever he touches. One of his tales, "L'Affaire Clémenceau," he copied out no less than four times, and said he only re gretted, when it was in the publisher's hands, that he could not recopy it a fith time. Dumas has a fine collection of pictures, and also of arms. A visitor, remarking a rifle of curious construction, asked him if he was a sportsman, "No." replied roman canght in adultery; I don't allow that you may lawfully shoot a rabbit. And yet," he added, without a smile, "granted that rabbits have morals, iew must be shot who nave not violated conjugal faith."

A CURIOUS COLLECTION of hands, modelled in wax, or brouze, or marble, is another treasure which may be seen in M. Lumas' house. Its owner is almost a believer in chiromancy. "I love hands," he observed to a friend; "hey tell me far more than faces. I have seen some which have revealed to me infamous thoughts; others which have plainly told me of lost; deeds." M. Dumas is a friend to artists and sparrows. The former seldom apply to him in vain for assistance or encouragement, while for time a huge platter of bread crumbs, which Dumas takes to the window and distributes among the birds who nock before the well known and hospit able house.

IS IT CHARLEY ROSS' HAT?

A man named Jacob Kling, of Bridge streets Trenton, N. J., delivered to Mayor Briest, of that city, yesterday forencon, a hat that is supposed to be the one lost by Charley Ross last summer while his abductors were neeing with him from Philadelphia via Trenton. It was found by Mr. Kling's little girl several months ago, about fifty yards from a bridge passing over the Belaware River, that at that time it never occurred to Mr. Kling that it might be the one for wince the police nave been in search, and for which a reward of \$50 is offered. It is an imitation Pan.ma, triamed with thack ribbon. Mayor Briest at once telegraphed to Chief of Police dines, of Philadelphia, in reference to the matter. In the earlier part of the correct occurred, and it is said he will send the Lestimony to Chief of Police dines, of Philadelphia, in reference to the matter. In the earlier part of the correct occurred, and it is said he will send the Lestimony to Chief of Police dines, of Philadelphia, in reference to the matter. In the earlier part of the correct with the commissioner of Accounts Howe and several other city officials.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

SCENES IN THE HOMES OF THE STARVING, AS FOUND BY TER VOLUNTEER VISITORS OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

A few of the sickening scenes of destitution brought to the notice of the charitable through applications for aid at the office of St. John's Guild in Varick street are outlined below, while hundreds of kindred instances in our midst should call forth all the generous and sympathetic ener-

gies of our prosperous citizens.
IN THE HOMES OF THE STARVING. In a cellar in Fourth street is a woman with five children, two of these children with only a scrap of unbleached cotton around their loins. No fire in the bleak, unfurnished room. The husband had gone into the street to search the garbage barrels for food for his starving little ones. In Elizabeth street, in a cold, damp you will find a widow with three children, all barefooted. The children have clothes wound round their bodies, as the others had. The only furniture, three broken chairs. No fire; no food. In West Houston street you will find a woman breaking in pieces her bedstead to keep warmth in the wasted bodies of her three starving who has also three children, and wno from the proprietorship of one of the most extensive millinery establishments in the city and of a splendid residence in Madison avenue, has come to live in an unturnished attic, was found starving. The only jurniture a mattress, thrown upon the floors,

TO LIVE ONE MUST EAT-SOMETHING. In a rear house in Mulberry street there was wit nessed, no longer ago than on Friday last, this bedroom, warmed by a charcoal fire, there were thirteen persons. Some were standing, some sitting or kneeling on the floor. In the middle of the gathering there was lying upon the floor a rusty iin dish containing an assortment of garbage recently collected from the usa barrels of the streets. There were pieces of potatoes, fruzen or privially diseased; notato peelings, bits of decayed cabbage leaves and of turnips that had been frostoliten, and there were crusts of bread simeared with flith. Picking from this dish, diving into it greedly with soiled, thip, bony hands, and eating of its contents ravenously, were these thirteen human creatures. There was but little that is terrible remaining for these poor beings. They must have suffered much before they came to the pass when they could eat greedly of so norrible a mess. They could not have been mendicants, for professional beggars live sumptuously. They were surely no theves, for property to the value of millions was gathered up in the buildings near them. What and who were they? God knows. They had come out of the shadow up from the depths, and they wanted to live, that was all.

PIERRED—IS AN ARTIST CULINAIRE, with nothing to cook and—nothing to eat. He had a fine training in Paris and under Professor Bot. In America he became amountions. He opened a cafe for the entertainment and restoration of the literary and artistic world and for the members of Vopera bouffe. The literary and so forth halled Monsieur D. with delight. They magnanimously took him under their patronage. They laugued at his jokes, which were good: and they washed down story and dinner with Château la Filte and cognae. By and by Monsieur needed money, and as it was not forthcoming, his larder began to be less bountifully supplied. His guests noticed this and fransierred their patronage to their old quarters. Monsieur's dusiness was a lanure, and he related the story of his adventures and trabulations to a visior, while he tore his bair and stamped the bare floor of his garret. "I will de," he fearful scene:-In a small apartment, a dark bedroom, warmed by a charcoal fire, there were thirteen persons. Some were standing,

The following additional contributions have been received by the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, and paid over to Andrew W. Leggat, Almoner, and not previously acknowledged:

S. M. Burr.		THROUGH THE NEW YORK HERALD.	
John Le Count. 10 A. H. B. 10 R. A. 11 R. A. R. A. HAWKSWOTH. 11 R. A. HAWKSWOTH. 11 R. J. G., for the Nineteenth ward. 10 R. J. G., G., G., G., G., G., G., G., G., G.		8. M. Burr	\$5 0
A. H. B. 10 0 R. A. 10 0 R. J. 10 0 R.		Stranger	
Color Colo		John Le Count	
Willie		A. H. B	10 0
F. G. Jr. 100 Sammie THROUGH GRORGE WILKES, M. D. WILLIAM C. Rhinelander. 100 00 Mrs. J. A. Hawksworth. 200 00 THROUGH WILLIAM R. WILEY. 200 00 THROUGH WILLIAM A. CONKLIN 100 00 Mrs. J. G., for the Ninetecath ward 100 00 Mrs. I. E. Eady 110 00 Mrs. I. E. Wilson, Dayton, N. J. 20 Mrs. II. Wilson, Dayton, Mrs. E. Hounsiow 12 Mrs. E. Hounsiow 12 Mrs. II. Mrs. III. Mrs. II. Mrs. II. Mrs. II. Mrs. II. Mrs. II. Mrs. II. Mrs. III. III. III. Mrs. III. Mrs. III. III. III. III. III. III. III. I		R. A	10
Sammie		Willie	
William C. Rhineisinder. 100 0		F. G., Jr	
William G. Rhineisinder 100 00		THROUGH GRORGE WILKES, M. D.	10
Mrs. J. A. Hawksworth.		William C. Rhinelander	100 0
Charity		Mrs. J. A. Hawksworth	20 0
Mrs. J. G., for the Nineteenth ward 10 0		Charity	10 0
SENT TO TAIL GUILD OFFICE.		THROUGH WILLIAM A. CONKLIN	
Mrs. T. E. Eady 10 0		SENT TO THE GUILD OFFICE.	
V. E. R. S. S. Nrs. W. E. Wilson, Dayton, N. J. S. S. Nrs. W. E. Wilson, Dayton, N. J. S. S. Nrs. W. E. E. S. S. S. S. S. S		Furnald & Champion	
Nelie Farwell		Mrs. T. E. Eddy	10 0
Nelie Farwell		Y. E. R	5 0
Famida 2 1 2 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Dayton, N. J	2 0
F. G		Nellie Farwell	2 0
Anonymous		Fanida	2 0
Joseph Newberth		Ananymans	10
1		Joseph Newberth	
"Little Nan" 2 2 0 Anonymous 2 0 0 Anonymous 5 0 0 Anonymous 2 5 0 Anonymous 2 5 0 Anonymous 2 5 0 Anonymous 2 5 0 Mrs. E. Hounsiow 1 0 E. R. D. 25 0 E. R. D. 25 0 Kerbs Spiess 25 0 Mrs. R. 2 0 Mrs. R. 3 0 Mrs. R. 3 0 Mrs. R. 3 0 Mrs. R. 4 0 Mrs. R. 5 0 Mrs.		H. G.	1.6
Anonymous 2 0 0 Cash 50 0 Anonymous 5 0 0 Anonymous 2 5 0 Anonymous 2 2 5 Mrs. E. Hounsiow 1 0 George Ehret 2 25 0 M. J 2 0 Mrs. E. M. Rush 5 50 0 E. R. D 2 50 0 Kerbs Spiess 25 0 Mrs. R 2 0 Anonymous 5 0 Mrs. B 2 0 Anonymous 5 0 Mrs. D 10 0 E. C 0 Mrs. C 10 0 Mrs. D 10 0 E. C 10 0 Mrs. D 10 0 Mrs. D 10 0 Mrs. D 10 0 Mrs. D 10 0 Mrs. G 10 0		"Little Nan"	211
Cash 50 Anonymous 2 Anonymous 2 Mrs. E. Hounslow 1 Cash, Brooklyn 2 George Ehret 25 M. J. 2 Mrs. E. M. Rush 50 E. B. 25 Mrs. B. 25 Mrs. R. 2 Anonymous 5 B. K. 30 Mrs. G. 25 Louta Troup 25 Mrs. G. W. Wood, special 1 Nr. G. W. Wood, special 1 Total \$66 Previously acknowledged 10,634 Grand total \$11,201		Anonymous	2.0
Anonymous 5 Anonymous 2 5 Anonymous 2 5 Mrs. E. Hounsiow 1 Cash. Brooklyn 2 George Ehret 25 Mrs. E. M. Rush 5 C. W. M. J. 2 Mrs. E. M. Rush 5 C. W. C. S.		Cash	50 0
Mrs. E. Hounslow			5
Cash. Brooklyn 220 George Lhret 250 M.J. 250 M.J. 250 Mrs. E. M. Rush 500 E. R. D. 250 Kerbs Spiess. 250 Mrs. R. 250 Mrs. R. 250 Mrs. R. 350 Mrs. R. 350 Mrs. D. 100 E. C. 250 Mrs. D. 100		Anonymous	2 5
George Elret 25 0		Mrs. E. Hounslow	
Mrs. E. M. Rush 20		Cash. Brooklyn	2 0
Mrs. E. M. Rush		George Ehret	25 0
E. R. D. 25.0 Mrs. 8 25.0 Mrs. 9 25.0 Mrs.		M. J	2 0
Kerbs Spiess		Mrs. B. M. Rush	
Mrs. 8		Under Select	25 0
Anonymous 5 0 B K 5 0 B K 5 0 C 5 0 B K 5 0 C 5		Verbs opiese.	
B. K. 50 Wrs. D 100 Wrs. D 25 W Loute Troup. 10 Wrs. G. W. Wood, special 50 Present of St. G. W. Wood, special 10 W 10 Wrs. G. W. Wood, special 10 W 10		Andrewson	
Mrs. D		R K	
E. C. 25 b Loute Troup. 10 0 Mrs. G. W. Wood, special 5 0 Friend of St. John's Guild 1 1 Total. \$66 3 Previously acknowledged 10,634 8 Grand total \$11,201 2	4	Mrs. D	
Louisa Troup 10 0		K C	
Mrs. G. W. Wood, special 5.0	9	Louisa Troup	10.00
Total	8	Mrs. G. W. Wood, special.	5.0
Previously acknowledged 10,634 8 Grand total \$11,201 25		Friend of St. John's Guid	10
Previously acknowledged 10,634 8 Grand total \$11,201 2	ĺ	Total	\$/66 3/
Grand total	ı	Previously acknowledged	10,634 8
Contributions are appropriy sollared and man	Ø	Grand total	11 201 75
	ı	Contributions are enrocetly softward as	

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to the HERALD office or to Rev. Alvan Wiswall, 52 Varick street.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.

Tue members of the Liquor Dealers' Union held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall. The meeting was small, probably owing to the day. At a quarter to nine the meeting was called to order by Mr. Cassidy, the Second Vice President. . It was reported that the Committee on Bylaws and Constitution had not finished their work. Several provisions of the new bylaws were read. It was determined that the name of the new association should be called "The New York Liquor, ciation should be called "Tae New York Liquor, Beer and Wine Dealers' Benevolent and Protective Association of the City and County of New York." Several other portions were read. An americanent was offered that instead in luture of the President appointing ward others they should be named by the members of the various districts to which they belong. Some discussion ensued on the question as to now the members of the Executive Committee should be appointed, it seemed to be ocheved that an association would be more powering if the members in each ward should name their particular others. Several gentiemen made some very junny speeches, and a cesuitory conversation caused between the members. The meeting adjourned until next Monday without doing anything practical.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Mayor was at his office yesterday for a couple of hours only. He was visited by Mr. Calkins, the Clerk of the Assembly. John McKeon and several others. Mr. Weir, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, also called to pay his respects. The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen-Messrs, Purroy, Spandley and Builings-meet to-day

FRENCH COMMUNISM AT THE ANTIPODES

Escape of Two French Communists from the Penal Settlement of New Caledonia.

Their Arrival in Queensland---Exciting Adventure in an Open Boat.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 16, 1875. New Caledonia, under the rule of M. Alleyron, is a much more difficult place to escape from than it was a year ago, owing to the rigorous supervision exercised over all classes of the com-munity. The news that two déportés had reached sland in a small boat was received with incredulty, so well had the secret of their escape been kept by the authorities, and few believe that the boat was their sole mode of conveyance. Great discontent prevails among the prisoners. Tacir enforced idleness, their want of means to procure anything save what is served out by the government and the new regu-lations by which any finances sent them from France are filtered through the hands of their keepers, will certainly cause some rash outbreak THE ESCAPED COMMUNISTS LANDED IN QUEENSLAND.

The two Communists who reached Queensland in an open boat on December 22, have been extremely reticent as to their real names. One has evidently been a person of some position in France, and tells the following story of how they

France, and tells the following story of how they escaped:

HOW THEY GOT AWAY.

The narrator says:—From the time of my arrival at New Caledonia I constantly brooded over the idea of escaping. The thought was never absent from my mind, and although time passed away without any opportunity occurring I continually kept making preparations to avait myself of the first chance that offered. From my scanty rations I regularly put apart and concealed a portion, and I managed to accumulate a quantity of flour bagging, out of which I managed during the nights and my leisure time when I could be secure from observation, to make a tolerable sail. I can hardly say in what manner I hoped to find the means of crossing the ocean, but at length the arrival of one or the Irading vessels which supply the Island with builocks appeared to afford as good a prospect of success as was likely to occur. My preparations had escaped all attention, and all that remained to be done was to evade the guards, procure a boat and make a dash for it. Frem the place where I was quartered the ship at anchor, a short distance off the short, could be plainly seen, and I observed with delight that a boat was floating astern of her. Unable to endure the daily insults and menaces or the warders, I said to myself, therefore, this night I shall escape or I shall drown myself; one or the other I am determined on. I have but the two things to choose between. Feeling that in an undertaking of this sort one man would be helpiess singlenanced, I addressed myself to one of my iellow-prisoners whom I knew to be discreet, and to him I confided my resolution. He hesitated a little, but confided by consenting to share the risk. From this moment I thought no more of putting an end to my existence, but fed all my houghts on making my way-to Australia, where I had always heard people would be ready to give me employment.

an end to my existence, but led all my thoughts of making my way to Australia, where I had aways heard people would be ready to give me employment.

On the 8th of December I said to my comrade that we would make a start that same evening. He consented. About an hour after midnight we quitted our quarters, and, cluding the sentries who guarded the camp, we succeeded in gaining the shore. Taking noiselessly to the water, we swam out toward the vessel, and successiully reaching it, cut the painter which attached the boat riding astern and noiselessly impelied it away from the ship. Arrived at a said distance we scrambled on board and quickly reached the shore. Here we emoarked our little store of provender, amounting to twenty-nine blocuits and about twelve or fitten litres (about eleven or thirteen quarts) of water. My sail we also put on board. We then set out on our course without being so far perceived, either from the shore or by the guard sloop which watened the const and lay right in our way. Seeing, nowever, that we should not have time to clear the land that night, we ran into a rocky and wooded part of the shore, where we concealed our boat among the rocks by breaking boughs and neaping them over her. In this situation we lay hid during the whole of the following day, in spite of the search which was no doubt made when the boat was missed. The following night we

LEFF OUR HIDING PLACE
and arrived without being perceived at the reefs which mas no doubt made when the boat made rived without of the pollowing and nonther way, for having no knowledge of the passage through the reefs and not being able to see where dangers lay, we came pinmp in the midst of the coral. Luckily the sea was calm or we must have been dashed to pieces. As it was, we cound it impossiole to get clear that hight, and were obliged to get out of the boat and hold on to her, sometimes standing on the coral and sometimes swimming in deep water, so as to prevent the waves from staving her against projections. Here my companion got his loot Zeep paing with our shoes, night and day. Our troubles were not diminished by t

seriously hear the stern. We were compelled to Zeep oaing with our shoes, night and day.

Our troubles were not diminished by the discovery that

THE WATER KEG SHRUNK.

and we had lost nearly all our water. It lasted us five days, drinking at the rate of a nall litre each daily—about turee-quarters of a pint—and we are daily a biscunt and a hall between us. I had junged that we should not take more than six or seven days in the passage. When seven days had clapsed we only allowed ourselves half a biscunt at day. Matters went on in this lashion during the remainder of the traist. We suffered greatly from thirst, but not so muce from hunger. I had the additional worry of keeping up the spirits of my comrade, who on one occasion threw himself into the sea, telling me that I sought to cause him to perish with thirst. We were very nearly coming to blows while far at sea (en pleine mer). However, I got him to listen to reason, telling him that we could not possibly exceed ten days in our voyage. SightED Land.

At length, on the morning of the 22d of December, we sighted had, and at noon we reached the shore, and, to our unspeakable joy, once more tasted fresh water. We had been four days without water, and during the first three of them had drunk sea water, but found it added to our torments instead of relieving them.

WE WERE RECEIVED BY FOUR BRAYE ENGLISHMEN, who dashed into the water to meet us, the oreakers being very heavy. But for them I welleve that we should have been drowned. Thanks to them, we sustained no harm. I shall ever have for Englishmen the greatest esteem which man can have for his kind, were it only from the thought of that day on which these men threw themselves into the water in order to save us, and for all the attention they subsequently bestowed upon us. For their rame and their memory I would giadly lay down my life.

THE FLORAL PARK MURDER.

SCHEIBE SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

Frederick Scheibe, who was convicted on Saturday alternoon of mauslaughter, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Jersey City, was called up for sentence yesterday. His counsel moved for for sentence yesterday. His counsel moved for arrest of judgment, but the Court refused to grant the motion. Judge Kuapp then ordered the prisoner to stand up. He said that the prisoner was indicted for marder and was convicted, after a patient hearing. The jury gave him the ben-fit of every reasonable doubt, and they could not have done otherwise than render a verdict of guitty. The prompt and effective administration of justice agenanded that such a crime should be met by condign punishment. The sentence of the Court was that he be confined at bard labor in the State Prison for ten lears. The prisoner manifested no emotion, but his sister, who sat bear min, burst into tears. He was immediately conveyed to the county jail to await removal to Trenton.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.

For some time past Mr. Fiorence Hirtz, thirty years of age, and born in France, by occupation a tailor, has been engaged as partner with Mr. Theodore Fox, their place of business being at No. 48 Pine street. Or late they considered the propriety of dissolving partnership, and on Saturday evening had a friendly talk over the matter, after which Mr. Hirtz left the store in good spirits and which Mr. Hirtz left the store in good spirits and went to his home, southeast corner of Houston and Forsyth streets. On Sanday alternood Mr. Hirtz bade adied to his wile, and left the house without saying where he was going. He was seen no more alive by mis friends, and yesterday morning Mr. Fox, on opening his store, was startled to find his recent parener danging to the 238 hxtures by means of a rope which he had secured around his neck. In order to suspend himself from the chancelier Hirtz had mounted a chair, and after adjusting the rope to his neck kicked away the chair. Mr. John T. Tool, Secretary to the Board of Coroner space a per mit for the removal of the remains to the late residence of the deceased, and Coroner Croker was nothed. Mr. Fox seemed not to be aware of any cause which should provoke deceased to take his own life. PIGEON SHOOTING.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES DECIDED AT BABYLON, L L-A DAY GREATLY ENJOYED BY AMA-TEURS AND PROFESSIONALS.

joyable time in deciding a grand sweep stakes. Many of the spectators were gentlemen well known in this community, and those not "taking a hand" in the event, gave themselves up to innocent merriment, which makes the occasion memorable in many respects. A field, near Selah Smith's Watson House, was selected as the shooting ground, and about noon there had assembled nearly 300 persons, who love this amusement, all anxious to note the skill dis-played by the several contestants. The sweepstakes was open to all comers—\$25 entrance, 25 birds each, 27 yards rise, 16 oz. shot, 80 yards boundary, any size gun, but otherwise English rules to govern. Entered for the event were the following:-John Ballour, A. B. Purdy, Ciements Moore, M. Van Buren, T. Van Buren, Miles L. Johnson, A. S. Post, Dr. A. Wagstaff, Ira A. Paine and Captain Solomon Saxon, the latter a duck shot of much renown "on the Island." but a the stake of \$250 value, which was divided so as to give \$125 to the first, \$75 to the second and \$50 to the third. Mr. E. Stephenson acted as referee. The New York delegation came to the score in great confidence, and, upon the whole, the amateur element can be congratulated upon the success of a prominent representative, as contrasted with men of such established reputations as Johnson and Paine. First came Mr. Bal four, who opened the ball by missing his pigeon. He was followed by Mr. Purdy, who cleverly brought down a mir bird, when Mr. Moore repeated the performance, as did Mr. M. Van Buren, Mr. T. Van uren and Miles L. Johnson. Mr. Post gave his pigeon a chance, and he went sailing rapidly toward Selah's barns. Dr. Wagstaff scored in good style, as did Mr. Paine; but Captain Sol, of Babylon, had the satisfaction of observing the "climbing" characteristics of his bird, and the old gentleman's score began with a prominent "goose Captain Sol missed their pigeous, all the others scoring in fine form. At the end of the fifth bird for each, Balfour had killed two, Purdy lour, Moore four, the Van Burens four each, Johnson four, Post one, Wagstaff four, Paine two (missing bis third, fourth and fith) and Saxon two. The sport now became interesting, and an enterprising pool seller might have indulged in calling to a very profitable extent. In the sixth round killed & birds were scored to every contestant excepting Johnson, who allowed his pigeon to escape through a little carelesaness. At the conclusion of the tenth round M. Van Buren and Purdy topped the list, having each cut down nice; then came T. Van Buren, Johnson and Wagstaff, with eight each; Moore, Paine and Balfour, seven each; Captain Sol, six, and Post The brothers Van Buren by this time nad shown that they were in excellent form, shown that they were in excellent form, and would be hard to beat, though it must be said that luck was with them, many of their birds being exceedingly slow in leaving the trap. When the fifteenth round had been shot, M. Van Buren led the dance with iourteen, his brother and Johnson following with thirteen, Moore with twelve, Purdy eleven, Pane ditto, and Captain Sol the same; the others practically out of the race for any of the money. After each contestant had been given five additional birds, making twelve, the brothers Van Buren and Johnson were tie, their scores being—Killed, 18; missed, 2. Then the ref ree ordered the others to retire, in order to give these three gentlemen a chance to decide who was the best man. M. Van Buren grounded all bis remaining five pigeons in fine style, while Johnson allowed his twenty-first to escape and T. Van Buren obtained blanks for his twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-fifth. This gave M. Van Buren first money (\$125) and Johnson the second premium of \$75. The latter did much the best shooting in the contest, obtaining birds more difficult to kill than the winder of the first money, yet that gentleman is cuttled to great credit for his excellent score. T. Van Buren won third money—\$50—alter a very spirited encounter, in which he measured skill with Pardy and Moore. Although Paine did not carry away any of the crisp green-backs, he felt satisfied with the day's sport, inasmuch as his management of the event was slight complimented by shooters and speciators slike. The weather was all that could be desired, a bright, sparkling day, with mist enough will drom the southwest to keep the score clear. and would be hard to beat, though it stred, a bright, sparkling day, with just enough wind from the southwest to keep the score clear of hanging smoke. The birds, as a lot, were large and strong, but slow in getting away out of dan-

SUMMARY.

SELAH SMITH'S GROUNDS, BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 22, 1875—PTGEON SHOOTING.—Sweepstakes of 25 birds each, open to all comers; \$25 cntrance, 27 yards rise, 1½ oz. shot, 80 yards boundary, any gun, and Engilsh rules to govern. Value of sweep, \$250—\$125 to the first, \$75 to the second and \$50 to the third. (Note—B., breech loader; M., muzzle lander.) killed, 23; missed, 2.
Miles L. Johnson (B.)—1 1 0 1 1*. 0 1* 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1; 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 1. Total, 25; killed, 22; missed, 3. missed, 6. Captain Soi Saxon (M.) -0001*1*, 11*1*10, 11*111*, 11011, 0, and retired. Total, 21; killed, 15; missed, 6.
 John Ballour (B.) -0 1 1 0 0, 1* 1* 1* 1 1, 0 0 1 0 0,
 1 1* 1 1, and retired. Total, 20; killed, 13; missed, 7.

A. S. Post (M.) -0 0 1 0 0, 1 0 1 0 0, 1 1 1 1* 1 0 1 1* 1* 1, and retired. Total, 20; killed, 12 missed, 8.

Dr. A. Wagstaff (B)—1*011*1*, 1011*1*, 00
001, 001*01, and retired. Total, 20; killed, 11;
missed, 9.

Referee—Mr. F. Stephenson.
Time occupied in shooting—Four hours.
*Killed with second barrel.

RIFLE MATCH AT MOUNT VERNON

An interesting rifle match took place vesterday Mount Vernon, Westenester county. The event had been looked forward to with great interest, and early yesterday morning numbers of uni-Mager's Park. The sunshing day and the general mildness of the weather drew many New Yorkers to the scene, and by noon the usually quiet village of Mount Vernon was in a great state of excitement. The American Rifle Association of Westchester county is comparatively recent organization, and, under the guidance of Colonel Undernill, its President, it has already made most gratifying progress in developing marksmanship among our militiamen. The regulations regarding the great prize of the day compelled all competitors to appear in regi-mental uniform, but in many cases a motley costume was presented. Regimental caps and coats frequently surmounted civinau pantaloons, and slik hats were apparently not incompatible with brass buttons. The distance from the depot to the range was about a inde, and, for the most part, the road was a sneet of ice and frozen snow. The severity of the weather could be thoroughly realized after trudging along the slippery path, and many a stalwart hero was had never finethed in battle was forced to prostrate aimself, rife and all, and make obeisance to the ice.

The range once reached, however, every one forgot his mishaps and entered with energy into the spirit of the scene. The distance was only 200 yards. The firing commenced about ien o'clock. Four wooden targets, of the circular Wimbledon pattern, were ereched, and until four in the afternoon they were merchessip battered, the shooting was fair, but hardly as good as expected. brass buttons. The distance from the depot to the

The shooting was fair, but hardly as good as expected.

Three matches were contested, the first being open only to members of the National Guard who appeared in uniform. The second was a context open to every one who chose to pay \$1. The third was a subscription or pool match, \$1. Deing the entry ice. About fity persons engaged in the three matches, and many entered themselves several times. The prize for the first match was a badge valued at \$500, the gift of General J. Watts de Peyster. Only military rities were allowed in competing for this prize, which must be won at three separate matches before becoming the property of the flucky marksman. The badge is being made by Thirmy, and is of solid gold. For a groundwork it has a sun with diverging rays, which gather in an outer circle, and are there clustered so as to form an eightpointed star. Upon the olazoned face of war, an indism with oew and arrow being on once side and an American rifleman on the olner, both of whom stind upon a base formed of weapons of war of ancient, medieval and modern times. The badge was desige ed by an officer of the Twilly-seventh regiment. Its winner yesterday was lightly and the second or "all comers!" match Lieutenant in the second or "all comers!" match Lieutenant in the second or "all comers!" match Lieutenant in the second or "all comers!"

J. Gee. of the Eighth regiment, won the first prize on a score of 19. Lieuwhant Bevan carried off the second honors with a score of 19. Mr. G. Thorn came out third, score 17. and Mr. J. J. Meagher took the fourth prize, with a

Mr. J. J. Meagher took the fourth prize, with a score of 16.

In the subscription match E. H. Madison made the largest score, footing up 10, while Mr. U. M. Schieffelin took both the second and third prizes on scores of 18 and 19.

Remington army rifles were generally used throughout the match. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Colonel Underhill, commanding the Twenty-seventh regiment, and President of the association; General Ryder, late of the seventh brigade, and the officials of the organization. The pigeon shooting fraternity journeyed to Sabyton, L. L. yesterday, and nad an en-

THE RELIGIOUS BROILS IN MEXICO.

CATHOLIC ACCOUNT OF THE REPORTED OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN MISSIONARIES-THE SCENE AT ACAPULCO.

(From the Catholic (New York) Review.) A well known citizen of New York, who was passenger on board the Montana en route for san Francisco, was in Acapulco about the time of the riot aiready telegraphed with much sensation to the American press. He took pains to make inquiries concerning the origin of the trouble, and from a letter to a friend in New York we make the

from a letter to a friend in New York we make the following extract:—

Steamer Montana, off the Coast of Lower California, Feb. 5, 1875.
On Monday, February 1, we anchored in Acaphico Bay, I went ashore and visited the little Mexican chapel and other, places of interest in the town. A very unfortunal affair had happened on the Tuesday octore our arrival. It appears that a Presbyterian missionary had come from the City of Mexico, at the invitation of government officials, to convert the good people of Acaphico to the Religion of the Bible. Fire inhabitants are and have been all Catholics for over 200 years. They are more than half Indians, and know no better way of warding off the attacks of the Protestants on their religion than the thrust of the short, sharp Mexican sword. The Presbyterian a jostic, aided by the government, creeted a meeting house and begt in the work of evangeinzation. He himself admits, for we have spoken to him, that he aiways conducted services armed. Two revolvers in his pockets and a Bible in his hands. God beip us! For greater safety he lodged with the Chief of Police, who, with the other government officials in the place, were his chief supporters. His congregation, too, following his macek example, went armed to church.

Now the people who attended these services were either government ended the contending parties, and the meeting that took pisce on the evening of the 28th January a general sight was provoked between the contending parties, and the meeting house was changed into a slaughter house. Five were valueded, several of whom tave since died.

Of course, the whole biane was thrown on the biototh of it all. From what I have been adde to learn of the affair in Acaphico liseif and also from the missionary, Mr. Hurchinson, who is on board, fleeing from the soene of slaughter, I have every reason to believe that the thing was a pointual job gotten up by the influed government of Mexico to bring the ciercal party into disropute. I have headed him was the following him was the prest

GRANIPS ARKANSAS MESSAGE

WIGAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT. A sad prosentment for our national honor, and we hopeles my exclaim, "How long, O Lord! how longy"-Yonkers (N. Y.) Gazette. Whom tipe gods would destroy they first make

mad. -Richmond Enquirer. The military usurper wants power * * * that he may re-elect himself to the Presidency by the agency of gunpowder and the bayonet .- Omaha

* * * He is as obstinate as a mule, and as wanting in political sense and integrity as a superannuated jackass .- Nashville (Tenn.) Republioan Banmer.

It is a part of the third term programme, which but this y covers his ultimate scheme of converting the government into an empire. -Jackson (Miss.) Daily Clarion.
This insolence should be met with the true

of an outraged people. - Washington The circumstances should alarm and excite the

people of this entire country .- Louisville Courter-Jour nal.

Chungo Tribune.

It now remains to be seen what will be done with Grant. It is about time that he should be taught a useful lesson.—Montgomery (Ala.) Mall. It has failen upon the ears of many republicans "ite a fire bell in the night."-Kansas City Times He seems to have but one political principlecontinuance in office .- Savannah Adve

PRESS NOTES ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We still have faith that the sensible Sambo will have too much pride to push himself where he is not wanted, and to intrude where his presence Will be odious .- Atlanta (Ga.) Herald idem.)

Having taken them out of bondage and invested them with the responsibility of citizenship, the government owes to them and itself the duty of providing means for their enlightenment. -Ban-

gor Whig (rep.) In opposing this bill the Northern democrats are laise to their professions, if not to their own convictions. They have permitted themselves to boldly deny those rights.—Boston Traveller (rep.) It is the crowning glory of that long series of legislative acts by which the constitution has been placed unconditionally on the side of human liberty, and the equal rights of all classes of citizens

before the law secured and protected .- Erie (Pa. Dispatch (rep.)

A BROADWAY BURGLARY.

A burglary with which there are very suspicious circumstances connected occurred some time be-tween six o'clock on Friday evening and eight on ton, Jr., in the basement corner of Wall street and Broadway. It seems that the store was closed at six o'clock on Friday evening by William Tonks, a boy in the employ or Mr. Hamilton. On arriving at the store on Saturday morning the Wall street entrance was found open, burglars having forced snowed that the thieves had removed about \$150 worth of travelling bags and umorellas. They had evidently left in a hurry, as they had selected a evicently left in a hurry, as they had selected a very inierior quality of goods, and had not even taken the precaution natural to burglars, who are cautious, to close the door after them. A woman who ceans out the offices in the bulking reports that ane door was closed at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, and at that hour she saw a policeman try the door. It this be the case, it would seem to huicate that the robbery was either perperated by a police officer or by some ther in the police uniform and who personated an officer. The robbery was reported to Captain Cherry, whose detectives have been at work on the case, but as yet have lailed to secure any ciew as to the threves. tectives have been at work on the case, but as yet have lailed to secure any ciew as 10 the thieves. Captain Cherry is of the opinion that the robbery was executed by theeve between seven and eight o'clock Saturday morning, and he asserts that the officer the woman saw was the one on that post. The same night an attempt was made upon Roemer's trunk store on Cortland street, near Broadway, but the theves were frightened away before securing any booty.

THE CONSPIRACY LAW.

In consequence of the prospect of the early reenactment of the Conspiracy law by the Legislature the following circular has just been issued :-

ture the following circular has just been issued:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE NO. 75 VANDAM STREET.

NEW YORK CITY, Feo. 22, 1875.

TO THE LABOR UNIONS OF THE STATE:—
Your attention is called to a bid now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Conspiracy law, waiten was repeated by the united efforts of the workingmen of the State in 1864. You are urgently requested to arouse the workingmen of your respective districts without della, ascertain the sentiments of your representatives in the Assembly on this question, call mass meetings protesting against the proposed law and mark those who yote for the measure in the Assembly and Schale. The unions here are making preparations for a mass meeting. Yours respectively.

GEORGE BLAIR, State Deputy.

THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION.

The Grand Exhibition To Be Opened at Santiago Next September.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

Dr. Stephen Rogers, Consul of Chill, has kindly fur nished the HERALD some interesting information in regard to the coming Chilian exposition, waited promises to be largely attended by American man ulacturers. The exhibition will open on the 16th September, 1875, at Santiago, for the admission of products of agriculture and industry, in which all competition that is being prepared has a twofold object—that of showing the progress Chili has made since the last international agricultural ex hibition of 1869, and to invite and promote the display of new products, the establishing in the country of new industries and the introduction of the latest processes in those known, promoting the development of the natural productions and o

Caill, a new country with a rich soil, stands in want of extending the tillage and improving the cultivation of ner land; she needs also to improve the working of the mineral deposit so abundant in her territory, to forward industry that trans forms these productions, and to enlarge ner general stock of knowledge. The exhibition of the inventions carried out in more advanced countrie will undoubtedly tend to this object.

CHILI'S RESOURCES. The Republic of Chili lies between the Anges and the Pacific Ocean; she commands an extensive coast and has numerous seaports which inclittate the communication between them and the great agricultural, industrial and mining districts, and afford her every convenience for the exportation of her sundry products. In the interior of the country the means of communication are easy and speedy either by railway, navigable rivers or well constructed roads. There are in Call 1,264 kilometres of railway open to traffic and 340 kilometres under contract, the greatest portion of the lines belonging to the State. The telegraphic lines of the country measure 1,615 kilometres in length. Valparaiso, the chief port of the Republic, is in as most daily intercourse with the principal ports of Europe and with the eastern and western coasts of the American Continent. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has a weekly line, via Magellan Stratt and via Panama, between Valparaiso and Liverpool, and the White Star Company's steamers ply regularly, twice a month, be tween the two above named ports. The General Transatiantic Company and a private firm have a line of steamers between Valparaiso and Bora line of Steamers between Valparaiso and Bordeaux. The German Company "Kosmos" despatches two steamers monthly, which promote the daily increasing trade carried on between Hamburg and Valparaiso. Finally, the port of Antwerp has already a monthly line of Steamers in connection with our principal seaports. The trade of the coast is actively carried on by Chillas Vessels, and principally by the South Americas Steamspin Company. A Collian company has established a line touching at all the ports of the coast comprised between the two extremes of Corral and Callao.

The Frade Of Chill

comprised between the two extremes of Corral and Callao.

THE TRADE OF CHILI

with foreign countries amounted in the year 1872 to \$71,750,338 (about £14,000,000), the imports being \$34,657,928 and the exports \$37,122,463. The imports of that year exceeded by \$5,130,767 those of 1871, and the exports by \$8,026,018. The geographical position of Chih. situated between 27 and 57 degs. South latitude, the varieties of climate, generally temperate, and the fertility of her soil, enhanced by irrigation from the numerous streams that descend from the Cordilera mountains, permit, without any necessity of manifest, the culture of all kinds of grain, pasture, and of every variety of iruit. These streams, owning to the p-culiar topographical formation of the country, ofter alls available for the establishment of hydraulic machines.

Agriculture is in an advanced state, most of the recent inventions in machinery and implements being used in the tillage of the land and the harvesting of the crops. The nemp, hax and silk produced in the country are of first quality. Wheat is planted on a very large scale and is largely exported to the principal ports of Great Britain and France, where it is highly appreciated. The wheat crop in 1872 amounted to 504,577,758 litres and that of barley to 62,973,651. The returas give 12,108,608 as the total value of the agricultural produce exported.

12,108,698 as the total value of the agricultural produce exported.

Mining, another of the great sources of wealth for the country, has acquired an enormous interest, owing to the abundance and variety of its products. The quantity of copper produced in Chin is july two-tairds on the total produce of the whole world. The silver mines of Copiapo, Ruasco, Florida and others are renowned for their richness, and in several places gold wasnings are jound in abundance. Finally, thill possesses extensive coal deposits along her coast, many checked are now the following the coal districts of the South are to be found rich and abundant from vents uncouched as yet, and that are inviting to be worked.

THE PREMIUMS.

abundant fron veins unfouched as yet, and that are inviting to be worked.

THE PREMIUMS.

The Exposition will be opened on the 16th of Septemoer, 1875, and close on the 31st December following. The jury will be international in character and include a fair proportion of foreigners. The following are some of the special premiums aiready determined upon:—

First.—One thousand collars, gold of Chill, for the best style of narrow gauge railroad—not exceeding three feet—shown by fixing and rolling stock, including loc smother and tender, sufficient to accommodate and carry 60 to 160 tens up a gradient of 1 in 50, with curves of 161 feet radius.

Second—One thousand dollars, gold of Chill, for the best system of measuring and distributing water for purposes of irrigation, in specified or proportional quantities; must be accompanied by the necessary aparatus to demonstrate its applicability to the requirements of inat country.

Third—Five numbered dollars, rold of Chill, for the best exploring drill adapted to mining operations of coat, fron, copper, silver, gold, &c.

The condition and number of general premiums have not yet been determined upon by the Excontive Committee.

INDUCEMENTS.

The time allowed for applications for space has

INDUCEMENTS.

The time allowed for applications for space has seen extended to the 1st of April, and no exposi-The time allowed for applications for space has been extended to the lat of April, and no exposition ever offeried more layors and inducements. It is given, first, in a new and extremely layored country, as respects the three great sources of true material wearth, viz:—agricultural capacity, extensive and from mineral deposits, and good government. The first two present to the exhibitor an immediate field for the application of his ingenuity and energy and capital; they invite him to at once take part in their development; and in so far as popular education promotes the interests of good government the invitation extends to the taird. To these advantages is added the fact that the arricles are carried very encapty to the Exhibition from this country, there being no charge whatever beyond Panama. No kind of machinery exhibited will pay any duty, and other arricles, subject to tariff under the laws of the country, it some at the Exposition, will be soid exempt from duties to the ventor; and it not soid—though it is presumed most of all taken there will find a market—will be carried back to the port free over the rairoad at any time convenient to the exhibitor after the fiar is closed.

The exposition palace

measures 320 feet long, by 270 prond, enclosing an area of 81,400 square feet. The adjacent buildings, nails and tents cover an aggregate area of at least 100,000 square feet more. The grounds and buildings occupy a part of the great Country are traced by street.

measures 320 feet long, by 270 broad, enclosing an area of \$5,400 square feet. The adjacent buildings, halls and tents cover an aggregate area of at least 100,600 square feet more. The grounds and buildings occupy a part of the great Gentral Park of Santiago. They are reacued by street cars from air paris of the city, and during the last connected with the railways terminating at the capital by branch tracas. They are near the river which supplies the city and that part of the valley while supplies the city and that part of the valley while water, and from which all uson by the Exposition will be taken. The electrial show-capped Andes are in full view on the east, the coast range of mountains on the west and the broad valles on the south. It mence combines the grand, the picturesque and the convenient.

Added to the concessions named above is the sum of \$40 gold to each exhibition of and to each employé he may take or send to Coult to assist in the exhibition of his contribution, which is collectable at the close of the lair, or, in the case of an employe, when his term of service exaftes. This concession is equally \$5 pende to an agent sent with a contribution, but, with that case require a certificate starting the fact, and here signed by the resident aminister of that in this co-anity, or by one of her consuls, or by the president of one of the commissions for the Exposition here.

Railway farks.

Efforts are now making to get so great a reduction on the railing rates of lares, by the lines above mentioned, in layor of exhibition with the \$40 mentioned, make the expense of the rip to that class of passengers triding. At least they will obtain the fair is to be geted, will be very numberous, and their employes, as will, in connection with the \$40 mentioned, make the expense of the rip to that class of passengers triding. At least they will obtain the fair is to be geted, will be very numberous of the delignoin period of the year during which the fair is to be geted, will be very numberous of the ediginal peri